internal Parliamentary Taxations, claimed by the Colonies, apply to the Citizens of London?

The Power described in the Provincial Charters is to make Laws, and in the Exercise of that Power, the Colonies are bounded by no other Limitations than what result from their Subordination to, and Dependance upon Great-Britain. The Term Bye-Laws is as novel, and improper, when applied to the Assemblies, as the Expression Acis of Assembly would be, it applied to the Parliament of Great-Britain, and it is as absurd and insensible, to call a Colony a common Corporation, because not an independant Kingdom, and the Powers of each to make Laws and Bye Laws, are limited, the of not comparable in their Extent, and the Variety of their Objects, as it would be to call Lake Erie, a Duck-puddle, because not the Atlantic Ocean.

Should the Analogy between the Colonies and Corporations be even admitted for a Moment, in order to fee what would be the Confequence of the Poflulatum, it would only amount to this, The Colonies are vested with as compleat Authority to all Intents and Purposes to Tax themselves, as any English Corporation is to make a Bye-Law, in any imaginable Instance for any local Purpose whatever, and the Parliament doth not make Laws for Corporations upon Subjects, in every Respect proper for Bye-Laws.

But I don't rest the Matter upon this, or any other Circumstance, however considerable, to prove the Impropriety of a Taxation by the British Parliament. I rely upon the Fact, that not one Inhabitant in any Colony is, or can be actually or virtually represented by the British House of Commons, and therefore, that the Stamp Duties are severely imposed.

But it has been alledged, that if the Right to Give and Grant the Property of the Colonies by an internal Taxation is denied to the House of Commons, the Subordination or Dependance of the Colonies, and the Superintendence of the Brit.sh Parliament can't be consistently established—That any supposed Line of Distinction between the Two Cases, is but "a whimsical "Imagination, a chimerical Speculation against Fact and Experience."—Now, under Favour, I conceive there is more Considence, than Solidity in this Assertion, and it may be satisfactorily and easily proved, that the Subordination and Dependance of the Colonies may be preserved, and the superme Authority of the Mother-Country be firmly supported, and yet the Principle of Representation, and the Right of the British House of Commons slowing from it, to Give and Grant the Property of the Commons of America, be denied.